

A Linguistic Error Analysis of Google Translate Translation Result from Bahasa Indonesia to English

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Abstract

This study discusses the analysis of linguistic errors resulting from the translation of Indonesian text into English using Google Translate. The purpose of this research is to find out the form of linguistic errors in the translation of Indonesian texts into English and to describe examples of linguistic errors, with the hope that the use of Google Translate can provide complete and acceptable translation results in accordance with linguistic rules. The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative method in which the researcher analyses linguistic errors in the Indonesian text which is translated into English. The subject of this research involved 13 students from the English Education Study Program at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Pohnomo University. The results of this research finding that are two linguistic errors namely syntactic and morphological errors.

Keywords: Error Analysis, Linguistics, Google Translate, Translation, Syntactic

1. INTRODUCTION

The use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in education today has taken a significant role to help facilitate the learning and teaching process. One of the ICT products that is often used in the world of education is the Google Translate service. This service makes it easy for students to translate Indonesian texts into English and vice versa. In contrast to language dictionaries in general, which are only able to translate words or phrases, Google Translate is claimed to be able to translate words, phrases, sentences, up to the level of discourse in one paragraph and complete text with a relatively fast time duration. However, the results of the translation of Indonesian text into English on Google Translate raise the question: How good is the level of accuracy of the grammatical translation results on Google Translate?

Translation is the process of transferring the source language text into the target language text by considering the meanings of the two languages, so that the results of the translation provide identical meanings by following the rules that apply in the target language (Sudarno, 2011).

In the English Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education (FKIP) at the University of Pohuwato, especially for students who will be in the fourth semester, almost all of the courses taught are subjects oriented to the ability to master English skills. One of the subjects that is closely related to translation is the Translation Course. In these courses, students are expected to be able to have scientific competence on the Science of Translation so as to produce good, complete and acceptable translations.

Based on the researcher's experience during teaching the Translation Course and several other English Courses in the classroom, it is often found that students enter a complete text into the Google Translate column where the results are often found many linguistic errors at the Morphological, Syntactic, and also Semantic levels.

Based on the above observations, it is necessary to analyze linguistic errors on the translation results carried out by students who use Google Translate services in the hope that the use of Google Translate as a learning medium can produce a complete and acceptable translation in accordance with linguistic rules. In this study, researchers focused on the analysis of linguistic errors resulting from the translation of Indonesian text into English by students of the English Education Study Program. The linguistic errors in question are errors at the Morphological, Syntactic, and Semantic levels. From the three linguistic levels, the authors identify the errors that are considered inappropriate generated by the Google Translate service.

From the brief description above, the researcher formulates a problem, what is the form of linguistic errors from the translation of Indonesian text into English using the Google Translate service? To answer the research question, this study aims to describe linguistic errors at the Morphological, Syntactic and Semantic levels from the translation of Indonesian text into English.

The purpose of this research is to present the results of the analysis of linguistic errors in the translation of Indonesian texts into English and to describe examples of linguistic errors. with the hope that the use of Google Translate as a learning media can provide complete and acceptable translation results in accordance with linguistic rules so as to be able to solve RIRN 2017-2045 problems related to the theme of Social Humanities and Education(2017).

Linguistic error analysis is a field of applied linguistics study, where linguistic errors are analyzed and identified according to their respective types of levels. With this kind of research, it is hoped that it

can provide benefits to the process of improving and developing learning both for students who are learning languages as well as for teachers and lecturers who are teaching Linguistics.

According to Corder(in Zhang, 2011) stated that "Error analysis is a study of errors made by students, which can be observed, analyzed, classified to reveal a system that is operating on the learner". In line with Corder's statement above, Richard & Weber (in Na'im, 2020) give their understanding of linguistic error analysis, they say that language error analysis is an activity to uncover language errors found in speaking and writing skills performed by language learners. In the field of Linguistics, classification of language errors are often found in the scope of translation. In this study, the researcher will limit the errors found in the translation results at the Morphological, Syntactic and Semantic levels. Morphological error is the inability of the translator to display the meaning that comes from inflectional and derivational affixes in one word (Erlinda, 2008).

Syntactic error is a type of error that occurs in the process of forming sentences, both in the use of the structure of words (phrases), clauses and sentences. These types of syntactic errors can be grouped into three types: (a) word order, (b) word omissions, (c) inaccurate delivery of the meaning of the source language. Syntactic error is a type of contextual meaning error of a text which is translated from the source language into the target language. Sayogie (in Mappaenre & Anwar, 2020) explains that semantic translation tries to transfer as close as possible the semantic and syntactic structures of the target language with the exact same contextual meaning in the source language text, and the meaning of words and sentence meanings in terms of context source script.

The Google Translate is a translation service, whether in the form of text, speech, images, websites, or real-time video from one language to another, developed by the multinational company Google based in the United States. This service makes it easy for users to translate more than 100 types of languages for free (Maulida, 2017). Although there are many other translation services capable of translating several languages, Google Translate is still considered more popular than other services. This is evidenced by the number of users of the Google Translate service which continues to soar. As cited from Ten Years Google Translate, in 2020 it will reach 500 million total users, with more than 100 billion words translated every day (Turovsky, 2016).

Previously, there have been several studies that discussed the problem of language error analysis. One of the most relevant to this research is the research entitled "Error Analysis of the Results of English to Indonesian Text Translation by Cilacap State Polytechnic students" (Widianingsih, 2019) . This study uses an analysis of language errors based on the taxonomy of performance strategy categories at the level of words, clauses and sentences. This research only focuses on the results of the translation of English

texts in the field of Engineering. The results of this study indicate that most of the errors in student translations are in the form of misinformation, phrases or sentences outside the rules of language, including inaccurate word selection. Students often use literal translation, which causes the translation results to be unnatural and unclear in meaning in the context of phrases, clauses and sentences.

The difference between previous research and this research is that in previous research, the author focuses on analyzing language errors in the field of language taxonomic structure/composition and only mentions some linguistic errors in the engineering world and also does not classify the types of errors into a specific linguistic level. In addition, previous studies analyzed errors in the translation of English texts into Indonesian, which means that previous studies focused on the translation results on Indonesian errors. Meanwhile, in this study, the author analyzes errors in the translation of Indonesian texts into English by focusing on the analysis of linguistic errors at the Morphological, Syntactic, and Semantic levels.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study used descriptive qualitative method. This method is used because in this study the author tries to analyze linguistic errors from the translation of Indonesian texts into English texts by students, then the results of the analysis described in words, not with numbers. The object of this study were gotten from the result of exercises 4th semester students of English Education Study Program.

According to Sugiyono, qualitative research methods are research methods based on post-positivism philosophy, used to examine the condition of natural objects, (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument, sampling data sources is done purposively and snowball, collection techniques with tri-angulation (combined), data analysis is inductive or qualitative, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Sugiono, 2011).

In the process of collecting data, the authors involved 13 students of the English Education Study Program. Each student is given the task of taking one topic taken from the online media *TribunNews.com* and *Kompas.com*. Then each of them translated the topic into English text using Google Translate service. From the results of the translation, an error analysis was carried out that focused on Morphological, Synthetic, and Semantic errors.

The results of the translation's exercise are gathered as the data then analyzed with the following stages:

(a). Identification Phrase. At this stage, the authors (by involving students) identify errors found in the results of the Indonesian translation into English.

(b). Description Stage. At this stage, the author (by involving students) describes the types of errors from the results of student translations. This includes the activity of describing or characterizing the data on student errors that have been previously identified.

(c). Classification Stage. At this stage, the authors (by involving students) classify linguistic errors according to their respective levels (morphological, syntactic and semantic).

(d). Evaluation Stage. At this stage, the writer evaluates the errors of the students' translation results.

(e). Correction Stage. At this stage, the author corrects the errors in the translation of students.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research question at the beginning of this article, the researcher found that the results of the translation of Indonesian text into English using Google Translate were quite accurate. A total of 13 different topic texts with a total of 2,564 words were able to be translated well by Google Translate. From the results above, the researcher only found two linguistic errors that fall into the category of Syntactic and Morphological errors while the type of Semantic error was not found in the translation results. Thus, the researcher concludes that if the text (Indonesian) written in the Google Translate translation column is in accordance with the correct grammatical structure, a good and accurate translation (English) will be obtained.

The analysis of linguistic error presented in this study is the result of an analysis of the types of Morphological, Syntactic, and Semantic errors in the translation of Indonesian texts into English taken from the online media sites *Tribunnews.com* and *Kompas.com* on April 8 to 12, 2021. The two-online media were chosen because the author considered both of them are quite large online media and have the best reputation in Indonesia. So that, the published news has gone through a fairly strict editing process. A total of thirteen news texts from the two online media were translated by students using the Google Translate. From the thirteen translated news texts, the researcher only found two linguistic errors. The following describes the types of linguistic errors found from students' translations.

Participant I

The text translated by the first participant was taken from the online media *Tribunnews.com* on April 8, 2021 with the topic "Isbat Session for Determining the Beginning of Ramadan 1442 H" (2021b). The following is the result of the translation of the Indonesian text into English using Google Translate.

Table 1. The translation using Google Translate. “SidangIsbatPenentuanAwal Ramadhan”. (Tribunnews.com, 12 April 2021)

Indonesian	English
<p>TRIBUNNEWS.COM – Kementerian Agama (Kemenag) akan menggelar sidang Isbat (penetapan) awal Ramadhan 1442 H pada hari Senin (12/4/2021) sore ini.</p> <p>Dirjen Bimas Islam, Kamaruddin Amin menyatakan, sidang Isbat awal Ramadhan 1442 H akan digelar secara daring dan luring.</p> <p>“Insya Allah, sidang Isbat awal Ramadhan digelar pada 12 April 2021.”</p> <p>“Karena masih pandemi, sidang akan kembali digelar secara daring dan luring dengan menerapkan protokol kesehatan,” kata Kamaruddin Amin di Jakarta, Kamis (1/4/2021).</p> <p>Dikutip dari Kemenag.go.id, sidang Isbat dilaksanakan sesuai dengan Fatwa Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI) Nomor 2 tahun 2004 tentang Penerapan Awal Ramadan, Syawal, dan Zulhijjah.</p> <p>Sidang Isbat nantinya akan diawali dengan seminar posisi hilal awal Ramadan dan pelaksanaan rukyatulhلال.</p> <p>Secara hisab, posisi hilal awal Ramadan 1442 H sudah di atas ufuk berkisar antara 2 derajat 37 menit sampai 3 derajat 36 menit..</p>	<p>TRIBUNNEWS.COM – The Ministry of Religion will hold an Isbat (determination) session at the beginning of Ramadan 1442 H on Monday (12/4/2021) this afternoon.</p> <p>The Director General of Islamic Community Guidance, Kamaruddin Amin, stated that the Isbat session at the beginning of Ramadan 1442 H will be held online and offline.</p> <p>"God willing, the Isbat session at the beginning of Ramadan will be held on April 12, 2021."</p> <p>"Because it is still a pandemic, the trial will again be held online and offline by implementing the health protocol," said Kamaruddin Amin in Jakarta, Thursday (1/4/2021).</p> <p>Quoted from Kemenag.go.id, the Isbat session was carried out in accordance with the Fatwa of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) Number 2 of 2004 concerning the Implementation of the Beginning of Ramadan, Shawwal, and Zulhijjah.</p> <p>The Isbat session will begin with a seminar on the position of the new moon at the beginning of Ramadan and the implementation of the rukyatulhلال.</p> <p>In reckoning, the position of the hilal at the beginning of Ramadan 1442 H is above the horizon, ranging from 2 degrees 37 minutes to 3 degrees 36 minutes.</p>

From the translation result above, one linguistic error was found. The following are the results of the Linguistic analysis:

Table 2. Linguistic analysis

Source Language	Dikutip dari Kemenag.go.id, siding Isbat dilaksanakan sesuai dengan Fatwa Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI) Nomor 2 tahun 2004 tentang Penerapan Awal Ramadan, Syawal, danZulhijjah
Target language Using Google Translate	Quoted from Kemenag.go.id, the Isbat session was carried out in accordance with the Fatwa of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) Number 2 of 2004 concerning the Implementation of the Beginning of Ramadan, Shawwal, and Zulhijjah.
Suggested translation	Quoted from Kemenag.go.id, the Isbat session is carried out in accordance with the Fatwa of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) Number 2 of 2004 concerning the Implementation of the Beginning of Ramadan, Shawwal, and Zulhijjah.
Error type	Syntactic

In the fifth paragraph which says "*Quoted from Kemenag.go.id, the Isbat session is carried out in accordance with the Fatwa of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) Number 2 of 2004 concerning the Implementation of the Beginning of Ramadan, Shawwal, and Zulhijjah.*", indicates that the sentence of "*Isbat trial is held*" means activities that are carried out repeatedly every year and are still ongoing to this day carried out by the government. In English, if a series of activities that occur repeatedly or routinely and are still ongoing today, the verb used in the sentence is a verb that uses the present tense. This is in line with what was written by Betty Schramper Azar says, "In general, the simple present states events or situations that have been/happened always, are commonplace, usually, have existed in the past, and are likely to exist in the future" (Azar, 2002).

From the results of the translation carried out by the participants using Google Translate, the translation results were found as follows.

"Quoted from Kemenag.go.id, the Isbat session was carried out in accordance with the Fatwa of the Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI) Number 2 of 2004 concerning the Implementation of the Beginning of Ramadan, Shawwal, and Zulhijjah".

In the text *"the Isbat session was carried out"* where the main verb is *"was"* shows the verb form uses the past tense form. The recommended translations are as follows.

"Quoted from Kemenag.go.id, the Isbat session is carried out in accordance with the Fatwa of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) Number 2 of 2004 concerning the Implementation of the Beginning of Ramadan, Shawwal, and Zulhijjah".

Participant VI

The text translated by the sixth participant was taken from the online media *Tribunnews.com* on April 8, 2020 with the topic *"Israeli Air Forces Attack Military Targets near Damascus, Syria"* (2021a). The following are the results of the translation using Google Translate.

Table 3. The translation using Google Translate. *"Pasukan Udara Israel Gempur Sasaran Militer Dekat Damaskus Suriah"*. (*Tribunnews.com*, 8 April 2021)

Indonesian	English
<p>TRIBUNNEWS.COM, DAMASKUS - DAMASKUS – Pasukan pertahanan udara Suriah menangkis serangan rudal Israel yang terjadi Kamis (8/4/2021) dini hari waktu Damaskus.</p> <p>Meski begitu, dilaporkan empat tentara Suriah terluka akibat serangan yang diluncurkan dari Dataran Tinggi Golan dan Lebanon.</p> <p>Kantor berita Suriah SANA menyebutkan, serangkaian rudal dilepaskan jet tempur Israel yang terbang di wilayah Lebanon dan Golan.</p> <p>Cahaya terang benderang terlihat di langit dekat Damaskus saat rudal-rudal penangkis serangan berledakan di udara.</p> <p>SANA menyebut serangan itu sebagai agresi Israel di wilayah selatan Negara itu. Selain melukai empat tentara, serangan udara itu merusak sejumlah properti.</p> <p>SANA menambahkan, serangan itu terjadi sekitar pukul 00.56 waktu setempat. Rudal Suriah juga disebutkan sempat mengejar jet tempur yang melakukan serangan malam hari itu.</p> <p>Rekaman video yang tersebar di berbagai akun media sosial di Suriah menunjukkan sistem</p>	<p>TRIBUNNEWS.COM, DAMASCUS - DAMASCUS - Syrian air defense forces repelled an Israeli missile attack that occurred Thursday (8/4/2021) in the early hours of Damascus time.</p> <p>However, it was reported that four Syrian soldiers were injured as a result of attacks launched from the Golan Heights and Lebanon.</p> <p>Syria's state news agency SANA said a series of missiles were fired by Israeli fighter jets flying over Lebanon and the Golan.</p> <p>Brilliant lights were seen in the sky near Damascus as anti-strike missiles exploded in the air.</p> <p>SANA called the attack an Israeli aggression in the south of the country. In addition to injuring four soldiers, the airstrike damaged a number of properties.</p> <p>SANA added that the attack took place at around 00:56 local time. Syrian missiles are also said to have chased the fighter jets that carried out the attack that night.</p>

<p>pertahanan udara secara efektif menangkis serangan itu.</p> <p>Media Israel, Time of Israel (ToI) mewartakan serangan udara Israel ke Suriah menasar target di dekat Damaskus.</p> <p>Stasiun TV Al-Manar dari kelompok Hizbullah Lebanon dikutip ToI menyebutkan, rudal pertahanan udara Suriah meledak di dekat perbatasan Lebanon-Suriah, dan terdengar di beberapa bagian Lebanon selatan.</p> <p>Rudal itu jatuh di dekat desa perbatasan Lebanon, Houla. Pasukan Pertahanan Israel tidak mengomentari serangan larut malam, sesuai kebijakannya untuk tidak mengkonfirmasi atau menyangkal operasinya di Suriah.</p> <p>Observatorium Suriah untuk Hak Asasi Manusia yang berbasis di Inggris mengatakan serangan udara telah menargetkan posisi militer di dekat Damaskus.</p> <p>Kemudian mereka menambahkan serangan itu menghantam beberapa posisi di dekat kota dan menghancurkan gudang senjata milik Iran di dekat Damaskus.</p> <p>Ini adalah serangan Israel pertama yang dilaporkan dalam hampir sebulan, sejak dugaan serangan terhadap gudang senjata yang dilaporkan di dekat bandara Damaskus.</p> <p>Pada Februari, serangan Israel juga dilaporkan menargetkan area Bandara Internasional Damaskus. Iran dilaporkan menerbangkan amunisi canggih, serta situs militer di sekitar pinggiran kota Damaskus.</p> <p>Pangkalan itu bernama el-Kisweh, basis lama operasi Iran. Serangan itu terjadi beberapa hari setelah pesawat nirawak membom pengiriman senjata canggih yang diangkut melalui Irak ke Suriah timur oleh proksi Iran.</p> <p>IDF telah melancarkan ratusan serangan di Suriah</p>	<p>Video footage spread across various social media accounts in Syria shows the air defense system effectively fending off the attack.</p> <p>Israeli media, Time of Israel (ToI) reported that Israeli air strikes in Syria targeted targets near Damascus.</p> <p>The Al-Manar TV station of the Lebanese group Hezbollah was quoted by ToI as saying a Syrian air defense missile exploded near the Lebanon-Syria border, and was heard in parts of southern Lebanon.</p> <p>The missile fell near the Lebanese border village of Houla. The Israel Defense Forces did not comment on the late-night attack, in its policy of neither confirming nor denying its operations in Syria.</p> <p>The Britain-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights said air strikes had targeted military positions near Damascus.</p> <p>They later added that the attack hit several positions near the city and destroyed an Iranian armory near Damascus.</p> <p>It was the first reported Israeli attack in nearly a month, since an alleged attack on a weapons depot was reported near Damascus airport.</p> <p>In February, Israeli strikes also reportedly targeted the Damascus International Airport area. Iran reportedly flies advanced munitions, as well as military sites around the suburbs of Damascus.</p> <p>The base was named el-Kisweh, Iran's old base of operations. The attack came days</p>
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<p>sejak dimulainya perang saudara pada 2011. Serangan dimaksudkan mencengah langkah-langkah Iran membangun kehadiran militer permanen di Suriah.</p>	<p>after drones bombed a shipment of advanced weapons transported through Iraq to eastern Syria by Iranian proxies.</p>
<p>Israel meyakini Negara tersebut berusaha memperkuat kehadiran dan pengaruhnya di Suriah, dan menyokong kelompok Hizbullah yang dimusuhi Israel.</p>	<p>The IDF has carried out hundreds of attacks in Syria since the start of the civil war in 2011. The attacks are meant to prevent Iran from establishing a permanent military presence in Syria.</p>
<p>Sebelumnya pada bulan Maret, media pemerintah Suriah melaporkan sistem pertahanan udara Negara itu telah menangkis serangan udara "Israel" di selatan Damaskus.</p>	<p>Israel believes it is trying to strengthen its presence and influence in Syria, and to support the Hezbollah group, which Israel hates.</p>
<p>Tel Aviv belum mengomentari laporan tersebut. Suriah sering menghadapi serangan udara baru-baruini, yang umumnya dilakukan militer Israel.</p>	<p>Earlier in March, Syrian state media reported the country's air defense systems had repelled Israeli air strikes south of Damascus.</p>
	<p>Tel Aviv has not yet commented on the report. Syria has faced frequent air strikes recently, mostly by the Israeli military.</p>

From the results of the translation, the researcher found Linguistic errors as follows:

Table 4. Lingistic errors

<p>Source Language</p>	<p>Media Israel, Time of Israel (ToI) mewartakan serangan udara ke Suriah menyasar target di dekat Damaskus.</p>
<p>Target language Using Google Translate</p>	<p>Israeli media, Time of Israel (ToI) reported that Israeli air strikes in Syria targeted targets near Damascus.</p>
<p>Suggested translation</p>	<p>Israeli Media, the Times of Israel (ToI) reported that Israeli air strikes in Syrian targeted targets near Damascus.</p>
<p>Error type</p>	<p>Morphological and Syntactic</p>

In the eighth paragraph which says “*Media Israel, Time of Israel (ToI)....*” if translated into English using Google Translate then the result is “*Israeli media, Time of Israel (ToI)....*”. If this text is analyzed in the correct English writing structure, the phrase “*Time of Israel (ToI)*” refers to a name for a newspaper or online mass media in Israel. In writing a newspaper name in English, the article “*The*” is placed in front of the newspaper name (Syntactic error). So that, the correct writing form of the

translation is “Israeli media, the Times of Israel (ToI)....” The addition of the letter “S” at the end of the word “Time” to “Times” is a form of adjusting the standard writing of the name of the newspaper (Morphological Error). Thus, the type of linguistic error found in the translation text above is a Syntactic error.

4. CONCLUSION

In this study, the types of errors in the translation of Indonesian text into English were analyzed at the Morphological, Syntactic, and Semantic levels. The results of the analysis show that there are two types of linguistic errors, namely: Errors at the Syntactic and Morphological levels. The two types of errors are caused by the lack of accuracy in the preparation of Indonesian text sentences translated into English.

Based on the results and discussion in this study, it was found that the results of the translation of Indonesian text into English using Google Translate were quite accurate. A total of 13 different topic texts with a total of 2,564 words were able to be translated well by Google Translate. From the results above, the researcher only found two linguistic errors that fall into the category of Syntactic and Morphological errors. Thus, the researcher concludes that if the text (Indonesian) written in the Google Translate translation column is in accordance with the correct grammatical structure, a good and accurate translation (English) will be obtained.

The use of Google Translate can produce an accurate translation if the source language (Indonesian) which is translated into the target language (English) has gone through preparations that are in accordance with the enhanced spelling and in accordance with standard grammatical rules. This research is expected to be a reference for students and non-academic communities who use Google Translate as a translation medium, especially for the translation of Indonesian to English texts.

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